letter read above was that there should not be two records—one in English by the Judge and another in Kannada by the Clerk. That kind of a duplication of work might be done away with and the presiding officers directed to record evidence in only one language, that language being prescribed as Kannada.

The PRESIDENT enquired whether it was the intention of the member that the recording of evidence by the clerk should be altogether eliminated.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR replied in the affirmative.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI observed that such a course could be thought of later on if and when all education was imparted in Kannada.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, however, thought that it was not necessary to put off this important reform. He requested the Government to make a reference to the High Court stating that as almost all the officers of the department were conversant with the Kannada language and the Assembly had in one voice demanded that the depositions in the courts should be recorded in Kannada by the presiding officers, the question might be once again examined by them.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI pointed out that at present suitable equivalents could not be found in Kannada for all the terms and phrases commonly employed in the transaction of judicial business.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR replied that that difficulty would be overcome within a short time by coining, if necessary, suitable terms and phrases in Kannada and that in that connection the Kannada Academy might be invited to give the necessary help.

The PRESIDENT was, however, of the opinion that even then it would not be feasible to eliminate English altogether, as it was never doubted that English played a most prominent and useful part in the disposal of all official business including judicial.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that while it might be necessary to employ English for inter-provincial or international correspondence, it was not so in the case of business transacted within the State.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI observed that in addition to the points he had already mentioned he would also say that another difficulty in the way of adopting Kannada for recording evidence in courts was that different languages were spoken in different parts of the State such as Telugu, Tamil or Hindustani, and if the claim on behalf of one language was conceded, the claims on behalf of all the others would also become entitled to equal recognition—a suggestion which, if accepted, would be found to be impracticable.

At 5-20 p.m., the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock on Monday, 3rd October 1938.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, 3rd October 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Monday, 3rd October 1938, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Selection of Revenue Probationers.

Q.—23. **Mr. H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the communities to which the Revenue Probationers, except Mr. Kasna Naik, selected by Government, belong ;

(*b*) whether applications had been called for in connection with the selection of these probationers;

(*c*) the number of applications that had been received?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. B. T. Kesavaiengar).**—

(*a*) Please see list appended. (*Vide* Appendix.)

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 320.

Mr. H. P. BASAPPA.—Out of the 320 applications received, how many were from sons of agriculturists?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I cannot say that readily.

Mr. H. P. BASAPPA.—I put that question because my object is that the younger men from rural parts should get into service in larger numbers.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—All the men selected are sons of the soil, whether they reside in the cities or in villages; and when they all possess the prescribed qualifications, it is difficult to make a distinction amongst them on the basis of "village people *vs.* city people."

Mr. H. P. BASAPPA.—At least in future, will preference be given to candidates from rural parts?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The object of Government is to select qualified candidates.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are not the Government aware that in the Amildari service, many minor communities are not represented?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That some minority communities are not represented, they are aware.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Should they not be given preference at the time of selecting Revenue Probationers, the recruitment of men from majority communities being suspended for some time, if need be?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is not possible to ignore the majority communities, whose population is about 12 lakhs. Due chances will have to be given to them also.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—In the last selection, how many were selected from the majority communities and how many from the minorities?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—One Lingayet and one Vokkaliga were selected.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—What is the age-limit fixed?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Twenty-five years.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Is it a fact that candidates who were not selected on the previous occasions were selected though they were over-aged?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I cannot say.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are not all these questions gone into at the time of selection?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes. A special committee is appointed for the purpose of selection of candidates. The candidates are interviewed and the required number selected with reference to their qualifications.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—At least in future, will the Government give preference to the unrepresented minority communities?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If they are qualified and found suitable and if they also belong to minority communities, Government will be only too glad to select them.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Will not the qualifications be prescribed beforehand and mentioned in the application form?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Who appointed the Selection Committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Are non-officials included in it?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Should there not be a few of them also on the committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—There are many minority communities. Why not all of them be given chances as occasions arise?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—It is quite impossible to give representation to each and every minority community.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Will not the minority communities have a grievance if they are not given a chance?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The object of Government is to give chances to all communities as opportunities arise. But there are 30 or 40 communities while the number of candidates to be selected is very much less. It is not possible to select candidates from each community every time. So each community must await its chance

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—For years past, members of certain minority communities have not been selected at all. Education among them is already low and if none of them is selected, there will be no inducement to the other members of the community to take to higher education.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—How many of the candidates selected are from malnad?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Selections are not made on the basis of maidan or malnad. But I may say that some of those selected do come from malnad districts. Not only that; they also rise to higher positions in course of time. For instance, the present Secretary to Government, Development Department, comes from malnad.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—That is old story. In the recent selections, has anybody from the malnad been selected as Revenue Probationer?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—In the higher grades of service, there are officers who belong to the malnad.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—Has any Mahomedan been selected as Revenue Probationer?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—This year one from malnad has been selected.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—Has any Mahomedan from the Kadur District been selected?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is not advisable to make selections on that basis.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—When the prescribed percentage has been reached in favour of the different majority communities, why not confine future appointments to only unrepresented communities at least for some time?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That is being done as far as possible.

Mr. G. MALLANNA.—In the past, one Vokkaliga and one Lingayet used to be selected. But latterly Lingayets are not being selected. May I ask why it is so?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Last year and this year, Lingayets have been selected.

Mr. G. MALLANNA.—Taking into consideration the last four selections, this is the first time that a Vokkaliga and a Lingayet have been selected. Are not Government aware of it?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is not correct. Lingayets have been selected on two recent occasions.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—For appointments to service under Government, is it qualification that is the most important consideration or the community to which a candidate belongs?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—In regard to appointments generally, communal considerations can only be secondary. But in making nominations, candidates with the prescribed qualifications are selected from different communities.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Why not have competitive examinations for selection of candidates in all cases?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Competitive examinations are also held. But in making nominations, communal representation also is taken into consideration in addition to qualification.

Mr. B. MUDDARACHAPPA.—What is the qualification prescribed in the case of Revenue Probationers?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The minimum qualification is that the candidate should be a graduate.

Mr. B. MUDDARACHAPPA.—Among the communities from which graduates have been selected, were not double graduates available?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—They might have been available. But the Special Committee might have had its own reasons to select graduates in preference to double graduates.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Is age also taken into consideration in making these selections?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes, as stated already.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Have not people above that age been appointed?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Not ordinarily. If it has been done in any case, it must have been for special reasons.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—What are they?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is not advisable to discuss that question here. But I may say that such cases are very rare.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Can Government ignore the age limit?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—Government have every discretion to do so in deserving cases.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Then why fix any age limit at all?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That is the general rule.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Will not others forgo their chances as a result of such exceptions?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Every rule may have its exceptions. But, as stated already, such cases are very rare.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is it not desirable to make selections only on the basis of competitive examinations?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—No.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—Why is it that no candidate from the Adikarnataka community, which is a majority community with a population of 10½ lakhs, has been selected as Probationer for the past 4 or 5 years?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Selection has been made from that community in the past. But among the depressed classes, this is not the only community. There are Voddars, Banajars and others. They also had to be given a chance.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMI.—At least in future, will that community be given special consideration?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The Adikarnataka community has been always enjoying special treatment at the hands of Government.

Resumption of Lands in Kudalguppe Village, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Q.—24. Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG (Krishnarajpet Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the total extent of wet lands resumed to Government in Kudalguppe village, Bukinkere Hobli, Krishnarajpet Taluk; their survey numbers; from what year have they been lying fallow;

(*b*) whether it has come to their notice that the raiyats cultivating these lands have paid year after year the kandayam due and obtained receipts for such payments;

(*c*) whether it has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* that these wet lands resumed to Government would be submerged under the Krishnaraj Sagar; if so, when;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the owners of these lands have presented petitions to the Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnaraj Sagar, praying for payment of compensation;

(*e*) the reason for non-payment of compensation till now?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. B. T. Kesavaiengar).—

(*a*) 167 acres. List of survey numbers showing the year or date from which they are lying fallow is appended. (*Vide* Appendix.)

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The lands having been resumed to Government for land revenue dues and *khates* not having been restored, the question of payment of compensation does not arise.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—With reference to answer to (*a*), what is the area of the land which will be submerged as a result of raising the dam to a height of 124 feet?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Notice.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG.—With reference to answer to (*b*), has the entire